Recommendation of XML Documents exploiting Quality Metadata and Views

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Abstract. In this paper, we propose to query XML documents with a quality-based recommendation of the results. The document quality is modeled as a set of (*criterion, value*) pairs collected in metadata sets, and are associated with the indexed XML documents. We implemented four basic operations to achieve quality recommendation: 1) annotation with metadata describing the documents quality, 2) indexing the documents, 3) matching queries and quality requirements, and 4) viewing the recommended parts of the documents. The quality requirements of each user are kept as individual quality profiles (called XPS files). Every XML document in the document database refers to a quality style sheets (called XQS files) which allow the specification of several matching strategies with rules that associate parts (sub-trees) of XML documents to user profile quality requirements. An algorithm is described for evaluation of the quality style sheets and user profiles in order to build an "adaptive quality view" of the retrieved XML document. The paper describes the general architecture of our quality-based recommender system for XML documents.

1 Introduction

Finding relevant, high-quality information in the World Wide Web or even in a collection of semi-structured documents is a difficult task. Information quality has no consensual definition and its evaluation requires: i) the measurement, ii) the weighted combination of both objective and subjective quality criteria and iii) the matching between the relative perception of information quality and the users' profile in terms of quality requirements.
The problem of high-quality information retrieval is becoming prevalent and not easy to solve today because of the growing, massive and quality-heterogeneous collections of documents now available on-line and also, because information quality in this context is very relative (depending on a topic, on a group of users, on a time period or on a focus of interest). As an introductory example, in intelligence gathering efforts for homeland security, information is collected from various sources with different degrees of trust and quality and then is corroborated (or not) by collaborating experts who need an automatic means to determine accurate and trustworthy information for decision making.

Content-based and collaborative recommender systems [RV97] work by automatically recognizing, tallying and redistributing recommendations of the web resources. The multi-confirmed recommendations appear to be significant resources for the relevant community and finally the number of distinct recommenders of a resource is a plausible measure of resource quality. But, many collaborative recommender systems particularly ratings-based systems are built on the assumption of role uniformity: they expect all users to do the same types of work in return for the same type of benefits. And the notion of user satisfaction and the evaluation task (rating) are very relative and should be considered in a flexible and adaptive way.
Our approach consists in taking into account the information quality evaluations and requirements in the context of collaborative annotation of XML documents for quality-driven information retrieval (IR) and information filtering (IF). We propose a modeling of document quality with various objective and subjective quality criteria. The objective criteria can be quantitative and calculated by statistical methods. The subjective criteria are defined and evaluated by a group of reviewers (or curators) collaborating on the qualitative annotation of the documents. The selection of the documents is both content-based and quality-based (*i.e.*, depending on the content and structure of the documents relevant to the query but also depending on both objective and subjective quality aspects required by the user). Our objective is to propose a multi-criteria adaptive recommendation of XML documents, and to refine the traditional selection of documents by exploiting embedded or linked metadata describing the resource quality. From these specifications, we developed the *XDARE* system (*XML-Documents Annotation and Recommendation Environment*) for quality-driven annotation and recommendation of XML documents.

1.1. Motivation

Among these various research propositions concerning on one hand, information quality, and on the other hand, recommender, blocking and adaptive hypermedia systems, we came to the point that there is no proposition in the literature nor system that combines resource quality for alternatively recommending/blocking and adapting digital resources on demand (in a way driven by users' profiles). Actually, in the current research works in IF or CF, the quality of the content is not considered as a key element for the users' decision in the recommendation process and we think this problem is not yet sufficiently addressed by existing approaches. Our motivation was to propose the three services (*i.e.*, blocking/recommending and adapting information) able to take into account in a flexible way the quality dimensions of the queried documents. Two principles guided our approach:

- in order to improve quality of a search result, it is necessary to evaluate the quality of the retrieved documents and to exploit it for the query processing,
- it’s necessary that the definition of document quality remains flexible. The use of quality labels and metadata allow this flexibility for both specification and interrogation.

Compared to existing approaches for collaborative or content-based recommender systems, the innovative aspect of our approach is to include constraints and requisites on content quality that is complementary for better recommendation services.

1.2. Outline

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: section 2 presents the previous works on information quality and adaptive hypermedia and recommender systems. Section 3 describes our quality metadata model and presents the recommendation process for XML documents. Section 4 describes the architecture of our system. Lastly, Section 5 concludes the paper and presents our perspectives of research and development.

2 Related Works

2.1. Metadata and Data Quality

In the context of distributed information environments, metadata harvesting refers to the automatic collection of descriptive information from distributed resources. Recently, one particular way of accomplishing this collection of distributed metadata has been the subject of considerable attention in museums, archives and e-learning communities (e.g., the metadata collection proposed by the *Open Archives Initiative Metadata Harvesting Protocol* (OAI-MHP) [OAI02]). In the domains of geographical information systems [GJ98] and digital libraries *(Dublin Core, Bib-1, GILS, STARTS, Z39.50 ANSI/NISO, etc.*), most of the exchange standards propose metadata specifications for information quality, which are either automatically extracted or measured by sampling from data sets. Many research works on information quality also proposed various definitions [WSF95], conceptual models [MP03] and methodologies [Wan02] [Red96] [AB+04] [SPP04] to improve or assess data quality in databases or in information systems [ICIQ96-04] [DQCIS03] [SN04]. The data quality dimensions most frequently mentioned in the literature are: *accuracy*, *completeness*, *actuality* and *consistency*. But many others dimensions [KSW02] [Nau02], metrics and measurement techniques [Win04][DJ03] have been proposed in the literature [LC02] [Red96] [FLR94] [Vas00] [MR00] [BP02] [Nau02] [NFL99]. Most of the techniques of quality measurement are centered on various methods of imputation such as inferring missing data from statistical patterns of available data, predicting accuracy estimations based on the given data, data editing (automating detection and handling of outliers in data), and error control. Concerning more specifically Web or semi-structured resources, the *DESIRE Project* [HBP00] also produced a detailed list of quality standards to be used for the selection of the Web resources with various categories of quality criteria: 1) criteria related on the policy of diffusion and the range of the resource, 2) criteria related to the content, 3) criteria related to the form, 4) criteria related to the management of the documentation quality.

In the context of the *TIPS European project* [TIPS99], several services have been developed related to the reuse of evaluations performed by humans on scientific publications. The first one, called *QCT* (*Quality Control Tools*) aims at collecting human detailed evaluations of documents in order to enrich the traditional topical indexing of documents with quality-related information (see Table 1 for the quality features used in the *QCT-TIPS* project for document quality). The second one, called *SF* (*Social Filtering*) integrates push functionalities as the alternate and complementary tool to traditional pull services such as information retrieval. Documents are pushed to users with respect to the evaluations they have made in the past, and compared to other users' evaluations.

2.2. Adaptive Hypermedia and Recommender Systems

A number of adaptive hypermedia systems have appeared as impersonalized systems, recommender systems with a common goal: to learn about the implicit preferences of individual users and to use this information to serve the entire community of these users better. The early recommender systems mainly used Information Filtering (IF) techniques and individual previous behavior to produce recommendations. To cope with the main drawback of IF techniques, Collaborative Filtering (CF) techniques have been proposed in order to recommend items based on the opinion (rating) of other users who have similar tastes. *GroupLens* [RI94] is a server-side recommendation engine for *Usenet* news. A user's profile is created by recording the user's explicit ratings of various articles. Automatic collaborative filtering is used to statistically compare one user's likes and dislikes with another user and to recommend articles from other similar users' profiles. Various recommender systems have been created to assist users for selecting potentially interesting information and for filtering out what users may not be interested in (such as *PHOAKS* [TH+97] for recommendation of Web resources mined from *Usenet* news messages, or *Ringo* [SM95], a music recommender system). But two major limits of the CF-based techniques are:

- the "*early-rater*" problem occurring for the first rating of documents without benefit of other previous recommendations,
- the "*sparsity rating*" problem occurring when the overlap between user's ratings (or number of co-rated items) is small or null and as a consequence that the recommendation results may be not accurate or cannot be produced.

The next level of recommender system is hybrid systems combining IF and CF techniques, such as *MovieLens* [GS+99], a movie recommender system using filterbots (IF agents) as rating robots which participate as members of the CF system. Both *Personal Web Watcher* [Mla96] are content-based systems that recommend web-page hyperlinks by comparing them with a history of previous pages visited by the user. *Personal Web Watcher* [Mla96] uses an offline period to generate a bag of words style profile for each of the pages visited during the previous browsing session. Hyperlinks on new pages can then be compared to this profile and graded accordingly. Most of the current hybrid systems still use co-rated items among users in finding correlated neighbors for an active user, and co-rated items between user and filterbot to find agreed filterbots.

On the opposite, PICS (*Platform for Internet Content Selection*) [RM96] is an infrastructure which associates labels to the contents of the documents available on the Internet in order to block the access for non-authorized users. Originally conceived to help the parents and the professors to control the navigation of their children/pupils on the Internet, it makes it possible to affect any criterion on the labels which the system interprets to authorize or block the access to the documents. Complementary to the recommendation, the advantage of this approach is that the structure of a document can be enriched by adding labels which define the conditions of viewability (blocking or full access). Another aspect of information personalization is to adapt web content to users' preferences and also to the variations of the client environment, so that web pages can be prepared suitable for the client. Adaptive hypermedia systems [BSS00] can learn about the implicit and explicit preferences of individual users and using this information to personalize information retrieval processes. In this context many adaptive hypermedia systems have been proposed, such as *OnlineAnywhere*[1], *SpyGlass*[2], *FastLane*[3], *QuickWeb*[4], *ProxyNet*[5], *Digestor* [BS97], *TranSend* [FG+98], and *Mobiware* [AC+98]. However, most of them only make adaptation of the web content under special conditions due to the lack of structural information of HTML content, and many of them focus on image conversion.

3 Information Quality Metadata Modeling and Processing

3.1. Metadata for Document Quality

We proposed a simple XML document quality metadata schema (Figure 1) that: 1) allows a rigorous but flexible definition of each dimension of the quality of documents, 2) re-uses the existing standards of metadata proposed in the literature. We developed the corresponding system that 1) assists the user who can be a reviewer into the collaborative annotation process, and so, who should be able to define and evaluate himself the quality of the documents, 2) assists the user who's searching high quality information with providing him an adaptive recommendation (as quality view) of the retrieved documents depending both on his query and also on his quality requirements. The quality of a document is defined by combining quantitative measurements (computed by the system) and qualitative evaluation made by one (or several) reviewer(s); these metadata stored in XML files are embedded or linked to the content of the XML documents. As Figure 1 shows, the metadata type associated to a document (metadatasetType) can be a set of metadata (metadataset) or one metadata (metadata) which is composed of a criterion, a scoring value for the criterion given by a human reviewer (annotator) or computed by a program (program), a creation date and

[1] OnLineAnyWhere, FlashMap, http://www.onlineanywhere.com
[2] Spyglass, "White Paper of Prism 2.2", http://www.spyglass.com/images/Prism22.pdf
[3] FastLane, http://stage.acunet.net/spectrum/index.html
[4] QuickWeb, http://www.intel.com/quickweb
[5] ProxiNet, ProxiWare, http://www.proxinet.com/products_n_serv/proxiware/

a comment (comment). A consensus can be calculated for a given criterion and a date if several notations have been proposed by several reviewers.

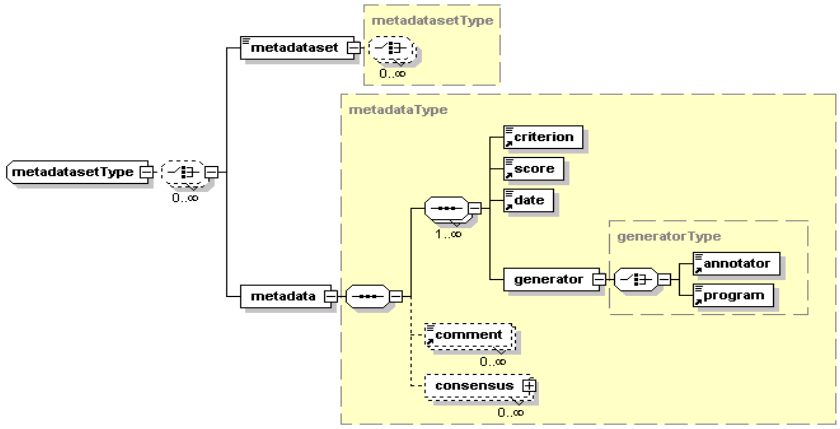

Figure 1. *Metadata XML Schema Representation*

Example 1. Figure 2 gives an example of quality metadata instances that can be associated to a document with both subjective criteria (originality, credibility) and objective criteria computed by specific programs (citing popularity, reading popularity). In this example, the notations are values in [0,10] ; the originality and the credibility of the document are evaluated by the reviewer A1 and the citing and reading popularity computed by programs similar to the one used in *CiteSeer* (http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/).

```
<metadataset qid="q1" type="ContentMD" scheme=" " sortkey=" " index="noindex" show="noshow" dIdref="dId">
<metadata mid="m1">
        <criterion>Originality</criterion>
        <score>6</score>
        <date>12/02/2005</date>
        <generator><annotator>A1</annotator></generator>
</metadata>
<metadata mid="m2">
        <criterion>Credibility</criterion>
        <score>7</score>
        <date>15/02/2005</date>
        <generator><annotator>A1</annotator></generator>
</metadata>
<metadata mid="m3">
        <criterion>Citing Popularity</criterion>
        <score>7</score>
        <date>16/02/2005</date>
        <generator><program>Citation_Index_Program</program></generator>
</metadata>
<metadata mid="m4">
        <criterion>Reading Popularity</criterion>
        <score>6</score>
        <date>18/02/2005</date>
        <generator><program> Nb_Download_Program </program></generator>
</metadata>
</metadataset>
```

Document Identifier

Figure 2. *Example of quality metadata linked to the document identified by "dId"*

3.2. Annotation and Recommendation Processing

Collaborative annotation and recommendation of the documents can be decomposed into four main operations (Figure 3): 1) harvesting and generating the quality metadata (annotating), 2) indexing the documents and their meta-descriptions (indexing), 3) matching the query (including the quality requirements of the users) with the representation of the indexed documents (matching), and 4) scoring and viewing the documents (viewing) with different recommendation strategies. Each step constitutes an elementary operation on the XML document collection. First, at the annotation step, each document of the collection is enriched by several quantitative and qualitative quality metadata (respectively, objective measures and subjective evaluations of the document quality) such as, in the example given in Figure 2. Metadata, document contents and structures are then used for the indexing process in order to represent each document as a multidimensional vector on these three axes: quality (criteria), content (terms) and structure (XML elements, attributes).

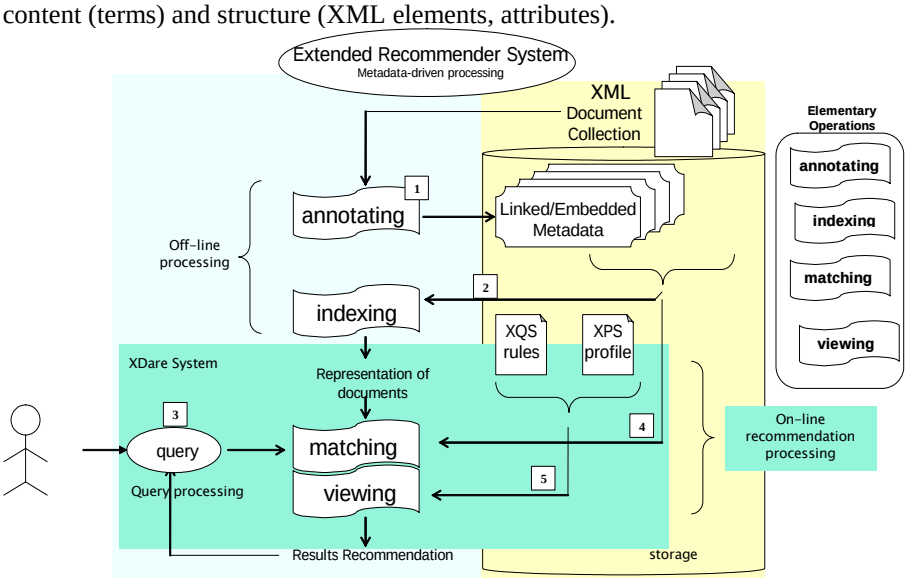

Figure 3. *Operations for Retrieving Recommended XML Documents*

For the query processing, the system finds the documents that best match the query terms and it applies to their respective metadata:

- the quality rules specified into the so-called XQS file (*XML Quality Style sheet*)
- the quality requirements specified into the so-called XPS file (*XML Profile Style sheet*) that correspond to the quality profile of the user (or of the group of users).

At this stage, the system has to use the recommendation strategy defined into the XQS file, to verify and to adapt (*i.e.*, soften) the quality constraints (given in the XPS profile) for building the quality-driven view of the query result.

Definition 1. XML Quality Style Sheet (XQS)

A quality style sheet (XQS) is an XML file used for the query processing. It references the profile to use as an attribute and is composed of the rules to apply for each document node. The DTD of a quality style sheet is given in Figure 4.

```
<!ELEMENT xqs (rule*)>
<!ATTLIST xqs
  DefaultProfileFile CDATA #FIXED "profiles.xps">
<!ELEMENT rule EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST rule
  Profile CDATA #REQUIRED
  DocumentNode CDATA #REQUIRED
  Priority CDATA #REQUIRED
  Access (default | recommending | blocking) #REQUIRED
  Strategy (default | exact | approximate | negotiated) #REQUIRED>
```

Figure 4. *DTD for XQS sheet*

Each rule is specifically applied to one document node with a specified user profile, priority (between 1-lowest and 5-highest), access and strategy attributes. The access defines the mode with or without recommendation or blocking access. The strategy defines how the quality constraints should be checked: exact matching, approximate matching or negotiation of the quality constraints. The exact strategy means that all the constraints must be verified on the value of each quality criterion (*i.e.*, metadata values) of the targeted document node. The approximate strategy allows the approximate and flexible matching between the constraints values and the effective quality criteria values using nearest neighbor algorithm on Euclidean distances between the multidimensional quality vectors. The negotiation strategy allows softening interactively the quality constraints in order to match the document nodes that answer the query with the best quality. The consistency of an XQS file is checked in order to avoid the definition of rules that give access (e.g. with recommendation) to the children nodes of a node whose access is forbidden (cf. infra Heuristics 2).

Example 2. Quality Style Sheet Example

In Figure 5, four rules are defined in the quality style sheet file concerning respectively three different users: the chief of the editorial board of a scientific journal, the secretary and the authors who submitted a paper for the special issue of the journal. The DTDs of the journal and the metadata set are given in Figure 7. These users will be allowed (or not) to access information according to the following rules:

R1 – the secretary access all the submitted articles;
R2 – the authors only access their own article;
R3 – the authors are not allowed to access the papers and reviewers' comments of other authors;
R4 – the editorial chief access the best submitted papers.

Definition 2. XML Profile Style Sheet (XPS)

A profile style sheet (XPS) is a file that references the user or the group of users of the profile and defines the constraints on the document quality dimensions. The set of quality constraints is defined as a quality contract.

```
<xqs DefaultProfileFile="profiles.xps">
  <!-- Rule 1 -->
  <rule Profile="users/secretary"
        DocumentNode="article[@id=$user]//node()"
        Priority="2" Access="default" Strategy="exact"/>
  <!-- Rule 2 -->
  <rule Profile="users/*[name()='Authors']"
        DocumentNode=" article[@dId=$user]//node()"
        Priority="5" Access="default"  Strategy="exact"/>
  <!-- Rule 3 -->
  <rule Profile=" users/*[name()='Authors']"
        DocumentNode="article[@dId!=$user]/@qIdref//node() |
                      article[@dId!=$user]//node"
        Priority="5" Access="blocking" Strategy="default"/>
  <!-- Rule 4 -->
  <rule Profile="users/EditorialChief"
         DocumentNode="article//node() | article/@qIdref//node()"
         Priority="5" Access="recommending" Strategy="negotiated"/>
  <!-- Rule 5 -->
  <rule Profile="users/secretary"
        DocumentNode="article/@qIdref//node()"
        Priority="5" Access="blocking" Strategy="exact"/>
</xqs>
```

Figure 5. *Example of XQS sheet*

For a compact and simplified presentation, Figure 6 shows an extract of the XPS in the BNF-style grammar and an example corresponding to the user profile of the Editorial Chief considering the quality metadata given previously in Figure 2.

profile ::=	PROFILE OF users { requisites }
users::=	users member | member
member::=	user_name
user_name::=	literal
requisites ::=	requisites requisite
requisite ::=	REQUIRE contractList
contractList ::=	contractList , contractElem | contractElem
contractElem ::=	contractDefintion
contractDefinition ::=	CONTRACT { constraints }
constraints ::=	constraints constraint | constraint
constraint ::=	dimName constraintOp dimValue | dimName { aspects }
constraintOp ::=	== | >= | <= | > | < | LIKE | !=
dimName ::=	literal
dimValue ::=	literal unit | literal
aspects ::=	aspects aspect
aspect ::=	NUMBER constraintOp dimValue
	| constraintOp dimValue | freqRange constraintOp NUMBER %
freqRange ::=	dimValue | IN lRangeLimit dimValue , dimValue rRangeLimit
lRangeLimit ::=	[| (
rRangeLimit ::=	] |)

```
PROFILE OF EditorialChief
{REQUIRE CONTRACT
    {Originality > 6 ;
     Accuracy > 6 ;
     Citing_Popularity > 7 per year ;
     Reading_Popularity in [6,9] per year} ;
} ;
```

Quality Contract of the Editorial Chief

Figure 6. *Extract of the XPS grammar and an example in the BNF-style*

Example 3. Profile Style Sheet Example

The example given in Figure 6 presents the constraints required by the editorial chief on the document collection for what concerns the originality, the credibility, the citing and reading popularity of the articles. In particular, this user is interested in docu-

ments with a certain level of originality and accuracy (higher than 6 in the interval [0,10]), with citing popularity higher than 7 and reading popularity between 6 and 9. Figure 6 presents the user profile in a BNF-style grammar for simplification but, actually, the user profiles are stored in XML files using the RuleML[6] DTD.

3.3. Recommending High-Quality XML Documents

The key elements of the recommendation processing are the quality-based recommendation rules (previously presented in XQS file) and the quality view that is generated according to two main heuristics we define in this section.

Definition 3. Quality-based Recommendation Rule

A quality-based recommendation rule is the following quadruplet:

Rule : < Profile, DocumentNode, Access, Strategy > *with:*

- *Profile*: the path expression related to the profiles of the XPS style sheet,
- *DocumentNode*: the Xpath expression evaluated inside the targeted XML document,
- *Access*: the value for recommending or for blocking the access to the information items (as document nodes),
- *Strategy*: the multi-criteria selection algorithm used to recommend the targeted node of the document. We use the following four methods for multicriteria selection defined and compared in [FC94]: *Weighted Linear Assignment (WLA), Elimination aspect (EA), Anderson method (AND)* [And90] and *Subramanian et Gershon (SG).*

The specification of a quality-based recommendation rule is applied to node types (element, attribute, text...). Several integrity constraints may be defined in order to maintain consistency between the rules. Instead of recommendation of entire documents based on general quality requirements, we suggest the approach of filtering XML-document nodes based on quality criteria in the personal profile of the requestor. Our approach proposes document sub-trees recommendation that is used for complete document recommendation by aggregating quality scores of every document node.

Definition 4. Quality View

A quality view of a document is the result (as the fragment(s) of the XML document) that corresponds to the query and satisfies the quality constraints and rules defined in the user's profile. Two heuristics are used in order to build the quality view of each retrieved document in conformance with the quality constraints and the recommendation strategy chosen for the user who sent the query to the system. The quality view of the XML document is built node by node (i.e., XML element by element).

Heuristic 1. If the access to a node *n* of a document is allowed for recommendation for the user *u*, then *u* can see the recommended sub-tree of the XML document whose *n* is the root node if it satisfies the quality constraints defined as quality requisites into the user profile with the chosen strategy (exact or approximate or negotiated recommendation).

[6] RuleML, http://www.dfki.uni-kl.de/ruleml/

Heuristic 2. If the access to a node *n* is forbidden for the user *u*, then *u* cannot access the sub-tree of the document whose *n* is the root node.

Quality views are then built according to:

- the quality-based recommendation rules given in the XQS file,
- the user's profiles given in the XPS file.

Example 4. Querying XML Documents and Quality Metadata

Following the Example 2, consider the edition of a scientific journal and the associated review comments of the submitted papers. The reviewers' comments are stored as metadata files. The content of the special issue of the journal has the following DTD (Figure 7):

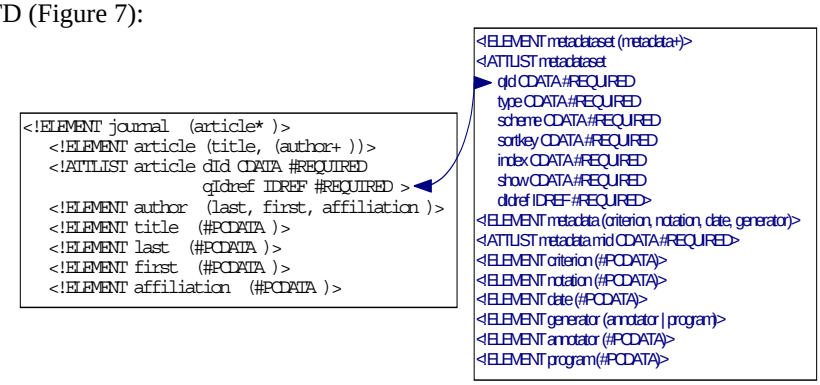

Figure 7. *Example of DTDs for the journal and the reviewers' comments*

Suppose the query given in Figure 8 sent by the three following users: the secretary, the authors of submitted papers and the editorial chief in order to get as a result XML element the name of authors, the title and the reviewers' comment of the submitted papers to the journal. The query language used is XQuery[7] [FM01] [MM+01].

```
<results>
  {for $b in document /journal/article,
            $a in $b/author,
            $t in $b/title,
            $r in document($b/@qIdref)/metadataset
            return
            <result>
                  { $a }
                  { $t }
                  { $r }
            </result>}
</results>
```

Figure 8. *Example of query*

Then, the recommender system will return respectively the following results:

Result 1. Secretary's quality view. This query sent by the secretary will create as a result a flat list of all the author-title pairs of the submitted paper. Her quality requirements are given in the XQS file of Figure 5.

Result 2. Author's quality view. This query sent by an author will show only the title and the author name and the reviewers' comments of his own submitted article, but this author will not be allowed to see the papers and the comments of other authors.

[7] XQuery, http://www.w3.org/TR/xquery-semantics/

Result 3. Editorial chief quality view. This query sent by the Editorial Chief will show the title, the author names and the reviewers' comment of the best articles.

4 System Architecture

We used standard tools for implementing the quality recommendation processor of our system called *XDARE* (*XML-Documents Annotation and Recommendation Environment*). The description of the architecture is connected to the on-line processing steps showed in Figure 3 (numbered 3, 4 and 5). The prototype has been developed in Java and the following operations are implemented (Figure 9):

1 **XML Document Analysis:** The document file is parsed (*Xerces Apache*) and syntactically analyzed (*SAX API*) and the corresponding internal representation is created and stored. The internal representation and manipulation has been developed with *DOM API*: the events produced by the *SAX API* during the first step of the document analysis are used to build the corresponding *DOM* tree. The *XDARE* operators use the instances of this internal representation by recopy and each query produces a new tree.

2 **Query and Xpath Analysis:** The grammar is an extended XML Query syntax. *Jlex* and *Cup* are here used to produce the corresponding Java syntactical analyzer including the Xpath expression analysis. The query tree is explicitly instantiated for future optimization.

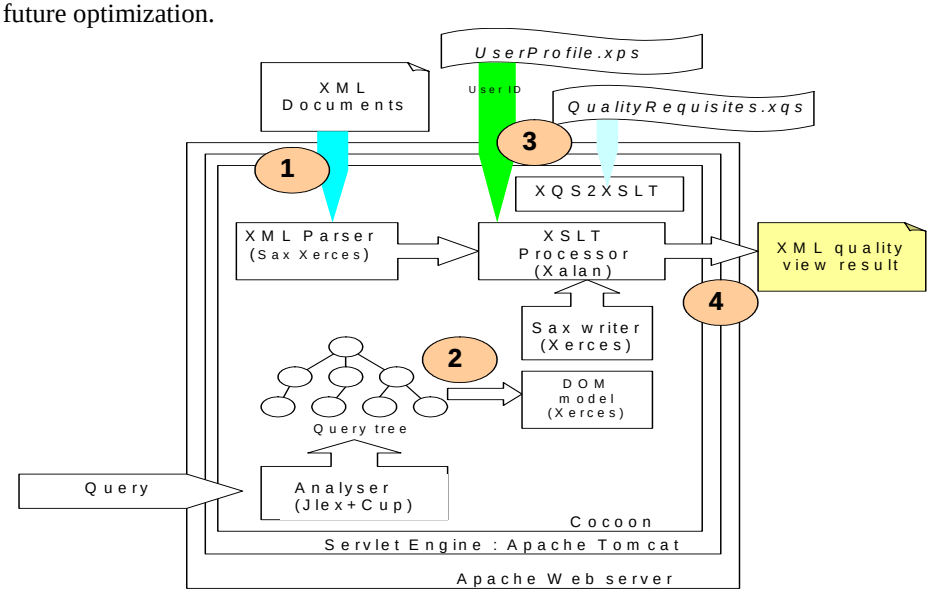

Figure 9. *Quality Recommendation Processor of XDARE from the document processing perspective*

③ **XML Document Quality Control:** In the Cocoon architecture, the *Xalan* processor applies a XSLT style sheet to the XML document. Our prototype transforms the XQS style sheet (including the quality requisites) into a set of XSLT templates. The application of XSLT style sheets enables the creation of quality views corresponding to user quality profile (defined into the XPS file).

④ **Quality View Generation:** When the user wants to browse a XML document, he actually obtains a view of this document in conformance with his quality requirements.

5 Conclusion and Perspectives

In this paper, we present a general architecture for quality-based recommendation of XML documents. The document quality is modeled as a set of (*criterion, value*) pairs collected in metadata sets, and are associated with XML documents.
We implemented four basic operations to achieve quality recommendation: 1) annotation with metadata describing the documents quality, 2) indexing the documents, 3) matching queries and quality requirements, and 4) viewing the recommended parts of the documents. The quality requirements of each user are kept as individual quality profiles (XPS files). Every XML document in the document database refers to a quality style sheets (XQS files) which allow for specification of several matching strategies and contain matching rules relating parts (sub-trees) of XML documents to user profiles. An algorithm is described for evaluation of the quality style sheets and user profiles in order to build an "adaptive quality view" of the retrieved XML document.
We sketched the architecture of the *XDARE* system, which implements the proposed data structures to support quality-based retrieval and adaptive quality views of XML documents. The specification and the exploitation of metadata describing the quality of documents can improve the system effectiveness for information searching and filtering including quality-driven recommendation.
The innovative aspect of our work is to propose the three services (blocking/recommending and adapting information) in a flexible way and to combine content-based and quality-based recommendation with considering the quality dimensions of queried XML documents.

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